

Clayton	Jackson (IL)	Paul
Clement	Jackson-Lee	Payne
Clyburn	(TX)	Pease
Coburn	Jefferson	Pelosi
Condit	John	Peterson (MN)
Conyers	Johnson (WI)	Petri
Cook	Johnson, E. B.	Porter
Costello	Jones	Portman
Coyne	Kanjorski	Price (NC)
Cramer	Kaptur	Quinn
Cummings	Kelly	Ramstad
Cunningham	Kennedy (MA)	Rangel
Danner	Kennedy (RI)	Reyes
Davis (FL)	Kildee	Rivers
Davis (IL)	Kind (WI)	Rodriguez
Davis (VA)	Klecza	Roemer
DeFazio	Klink	Rothman
DeGette	Kucinich	Roukema
Delahunt	LaFalce	Roybal-Allard
DeLauro	LaHood	Rush
Dicks	Lantos	Sabo
Dingell	Latham	Sanchez
Dixon	LaTourette	Sanders
Doggett	Lazio	Sandlin
Dooley	Leach	Sanford
Doyle	Lee	Sawyer
Edwards	Levin	Schumer
Ehrlich	Lewis (GA)	Scott
Engel	Lipinski	Sensenbrenner
English	Livingston	Serrano
Ensign	LoBiondo	Shays
Eshoo	Lofgren	Sherman
Etheridge	Lowey	Shimkus
Evans	Luther	Sisisky
Ewing	Maloney (CT)	Skelton
Farr	Maloney (NY)	Slaughter
Fattah	Manton	Smith (NJ)
Fazio	Markey	Smith (OR)
Filner	Martinez	Smith, Adam
Forbes	Mascara	Snyder
Ford	Matsui	Souder
Fossella	McCarthy (NY)	Stabenow
Fox	McDermott	Stark
Frank (MA)	McGovern	Stokes
Franks (NJ)	McHale	Strickland
Frelinghuysen	McHugh	Stupak
Frost	McIntosh	Sununu
Furse	McIntyre	Tanner
Ganske	McKinney	Tauscher
Gejdenson	McNulty	Taylor (MS)
Gilchrest	Meehan	Thompson
Gillmor	Meek (FL)	Thurman
Gilman	Meeks (NY)	Tierney
Gonzalez	Menendez	Torres
Goode	Millender-	Towns
Goodlatte	McDonald	Trafficant
Gordon	Miller (CA)	Upton
Green	Minge	Velazquez
Greenwood	Mink	Vento
Gutierrez	Moakley	Visclosky
Gutknecht	Moran (KS)	Walsh
Hall (OH)	Moran (VA)	Waters
Hamilton	Morella	Watt (NC)
Harman	Neal	Weldon (FL)
Hastings (FL)	Neumann	Weldon (PA)
Hilliard	Oberstar	Wexler
Hinchey	Obey	Weygand
Hinojosa	Oliver	White
Holden	Ortiz	Wise
Hooey	Owens	Wolf
Horn	Pallone	Woolsey
Hostettler	Pappas	Wynn
Hoyer	Pascrell	
Hulshof	Pastor	

NOT VOTING—33

Becerra	Inglis	Nadler
Berman	Kennelly	Norwood
Borski	Kilpatrick	Poshard
Boucher	Klug	Pryce (OH)
Castle	Lampson	Rahall
Cooksey	Largent	Ros-Lehtinen
Deutsch	McCarthy (MO)	Scarborough
Ehlers	McCollum	Skaggs
Gephardt	McDade	Spratt
Graham	Mollohan	Waxman
Hefner	Murtha	Yates

□ 1925

Mr. FOX of Pennsylvania and Mr. HULSHOF changed their vote from "aye" to "no."

So (two-thirds not having voted in favor thereof), the motion was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Ms. MCCARTHY of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, during rollcall votes Nos. 521, 522 and 523 on October 12, I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present, I would have voted as follows: on rollcall No. 521, "yea"; on rollcall No. 522, "nay"; and on rollcall No. 523, "nay."

FAREWELL ADDRESS

(Ms. HARMAN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. HARMAN. Mr. Speaker, I regret that my final hours in the House are not among its finest hours.

My dream of public service began in 1960, when, as a high school student, I witnessed the nomination of John F. Kennedy for President of the United States. Congress is the only public office I have ever held. My record reflects many attempts to generate and embrace bipartisan solutions. My bipartisan district has applauded these efforts like last year's balanced budget agreement. But it also shares my dismay at the tenure of our floor debate last week on whether to begin an inquiry of impeachment of the President.

The floor debate had more the feeling of a rally than a sober exercise of one of Congress's most awesome responsibilities under the Constitution. Indeed, it seemed to me that many Members in the Chamber were gleeful and that the exercise was payback for some earlier slight, whether from the President or someone else.

Mr. Speaker, thousands of my constituents have contacted me in the past 2 months and by a recent count of 9 to 1 have made clear they find the President's conduct wrong, as I do, but they do not want him impeached.

Mr. Speaker, I have said in other forums that not only is the President on trial, so is Congress. Unless we show the Nation we can trust and respect each other, the Nation will not trust and respect the result of our inquiry.

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and by a recent margin of nine to one have made clear that they find the President's conduct wrong, as do I, but they do not want him impeached.

Many favor alternative remedies: censure, rebuke or criminal or civil prosecution. All feel that a prolonged inquiry risks distracting the nation at a time of serious economic and international instability.

But, as so often happens in the House, we were confronted with imperfect legislative choices. With reservations, I cast my vote for an inquiry of impeachment limited in time and scope so that Congress can fulfill its obligations under the Independent Counsel law and the Constitution, consider alternative sanctions, and conclude its review by year's end. This, I believe, was the more appropriate course for the House to take than an open-ended, wide-ranging inquiry as proposed by the Judiciary Committee majority.

Regrettably, the vote was essentially partisan, and the atmosphere dramatically different from Congress' 1974 impeachment inquiry concerning President Nixon. At the time, I served as chief counsel of a Senate Judiciary Subcommittee, and vividly recall a process which, at an early stage, generated widespread acceptance and an orderly transition of power.

It saddens me greatly that I end my service in Congress as a participant in a process that hurts this institution, the office of the presidency and, most important, the American people.

I've said in other forums that not only is the President on trial—so is Congress. Unless we show the nation we can trust and respect each other, the nation will not trust and respect the result of our inquiry.

Mr. Speaker, nearly six years ago, I stood in this well with other members of the newly-elected 103rd Congress to take the oath of office from Speaker Tom Foley. As all who have shared that exhilarating experience, it opened an important and wonderful chapter in my life—a chapter which I will soon bring to a close.

January 1993, opened auspiciously for the nation. A new Congress and new President had been elected and a new approach to governing—to addressing important economic and fiscal issues—was blossoming. History, of course, will evaluate whether we have acquitted ourselves well in the six years since. To be sure, Congress and the President made significant gains in some policy areas, particularly in working to achieve the first balanced budget in a generation. In other critical policy areas, nothing was done. And, regrettably, in some areas, efforts to roll back significant gains, particularly for women, have gathered momentum.

Having campaigned on a platform of "pro-choice, pro change," I came to the nation's capital with strong views, experience in both the public and private sectors, and a determination to "represent" the needs of my newly-created defense-dependent district. During my campaign I said I would seek a seat on the House Armed Services Committee, a request for which I received the strong support of my dear friend Les Aspin, the Committee's then-chairman and soon-to-be Secretary of Defense. Later, with the help of Democratic Leader RICHARD GEPHARDT, I was able to realize another goal: to serve on the Permanent